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CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Uranium and Geology</i> : PROFESSOR JOHN JOLY | 737 |
| <i>Report of the International Conference on Electrical Units and Standards</i> | 743 |
| <i>Otis Tufton Mason</i> : ALEŠ HRDLÍČKA | 746 |
| <i>The Convocation Week Meetings</i> | 748 |
| <i>The Hayden Memorial Medal</i> | 750 |
| <i>Scientific Notes and News</i> | 750 |
| <i>University and Educational News</i> | 754 |
| <i>Discussion and Correspondence:—</i> | |
| <i>Side Issues Bearing on the Age of Niagara Falls</i> : DR. J. W. SPENCER. <i>The Question of Professors' Salaries</i> : S. | 754 |
| <i>Scientific Books:—</i> | |
| <i>Duncan's Life and Letters of Herbert Spencer</i> : PROFESSOR R. M. WENLEY. <i>The Development of a Child</i> : PROFESSOR DAVID R. MAJOR. <i>Putnam's Nautical Charts</i> : J. F. H. <i>West Virginia Geological Survey</i> : PROFESSOR JOHN J. STEVENSON | 760 |
| <i>Scientific Journals and Articles</i> | 769 |
| <i>Botanical Notes:—</i> | |
| <i>Another Elementary Biology; Canadian Rocky Mountain Botany; Orcutt's American Plants; A High-school Botany</i> : PROFESSOR CHARLES E. BESSEY | 770 |
| <i>Special Articles:—</i> | |
| <i>Mendelian Heredity</i> : ROSWELL H. JOHNSON. <i>The Otter in Massachusetts</i> : C. E. GORDON | 771 |
| <i>Societies and Academies:—</i> | |
| <i>The Philosophical Society of Washington</i> : R. L. FARIS. <i>The Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society</i> : PROFESSOR ALVIN S. WHEELER. <i>Section of Biology of the Pittsburg Academy of Science and Art</i> : PERCY E. RAYMOND | 775 |

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URANIUM AND GEOLOGY—II

RADIO-ACTIVE DEPOSITS AND THE INSTABILITY OF THE CRUST

AT the meeting of the British Association held last year at Leicester, I read a note on the thermal effects which might be expected to arise at the base of a sedimentary accumulation of great thickness due to the contained radium.

The history of mountain-building has repeated itself many times: ages of sedimentation, with attendant sinking of the crust in the area of deposition, then upheaval, folding up of the great beds of sediment, and even their over-thrusting for many miles. So that the mountain ranges of the world are not constituted from materials rising from below, save in so far as these may form a sustaining core, but of the slowly accumulating deposits of the ages preceding the upheaval.

The thickness of collected sediments involved in these great events is enormous, and although uncertainty often attends the estimation of the aggregate depths of sedimentation, yet when we consider that unconformities between the deposits of succeeding eras represent the removal of vast masses of sediment to fresh areas of deposition, and often in such a way as to lead to an under-estimate of the thickness of deposit, the observations of the geologist may well indicate the minor and not the major limit. Witness the mighty layers of the Huronian, Animikean and Keweenawan ages where deposits measured in miles of thickness are succeeded by unrecorded intervals of time, in which we know with